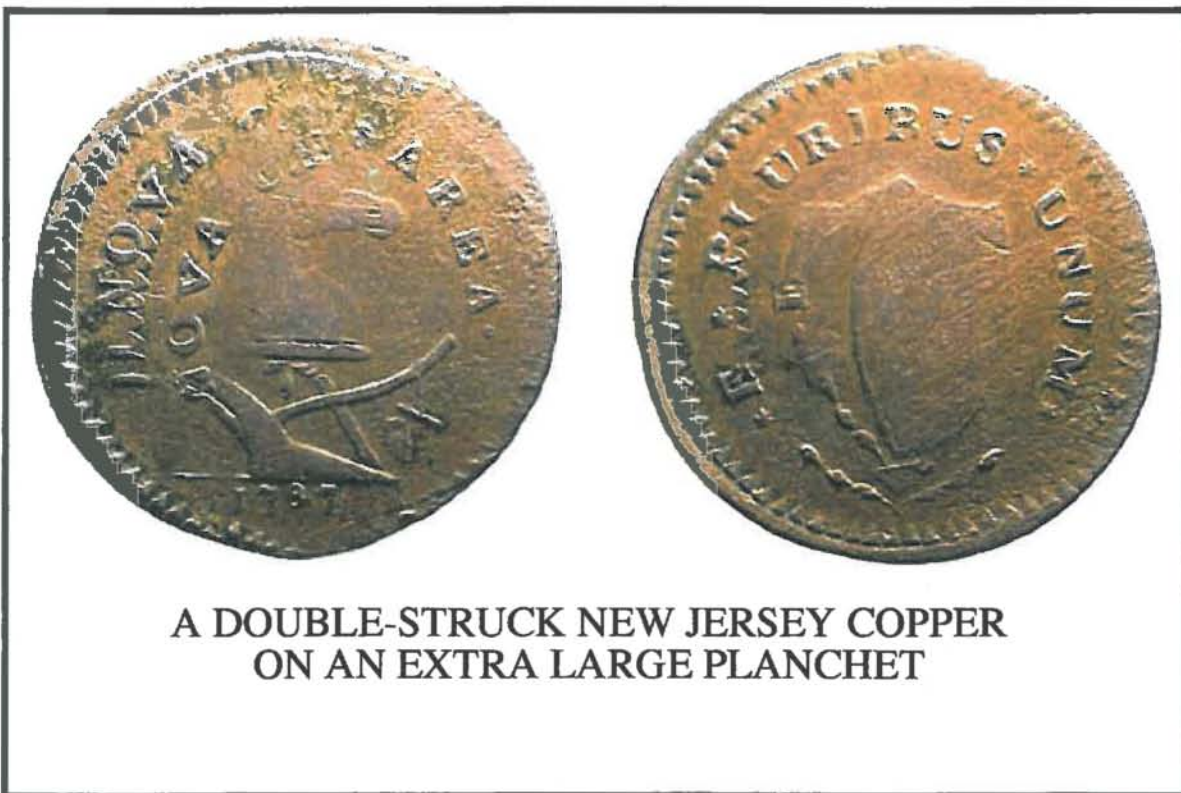


# THE C4 NEWSLETTER

*Fall 2008*

*Volume 16, Number 3*



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## Featured in this issue

- Treaty of Breda Medals
- New Jersey Mints
- Lots More about Counterfeits
- An Unusual Sous Marque
- An Unusual New Jersey Copper
- Plans for the Annual C4 Convention
- C4 at the 2008 ANA Convention
- More about cut Massachusetts Silver
- Newly Discovered Machin's Mill Copper



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*Membership questions, address changes, and dues should be sent to Charlie Rohrer*

*Dues are \$25-regular (including 1<sup>st</sup> class mailing of the Newsletter); \$10 for junior members (under 18).*



## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Ray Williams)

I received a call yesterday from your editor indicating a need for the "President's Message," a sign that the newsletter will soon be in my mailbox. We are fortunate as a club to have such a fine publication, and we have the contributors and editors to thank. Volunteers in all aspects of C4 make this club as successful as it's been for the past 15 years. Yes, it's been 15 years! I wonder if the handful of guys that started C4 ever dreamed it would have grown to become what it is? I hope you all have as much fun because of C4 as I do!

Wow, so much is happening in the hobby, where to start? Since the last *C4 Newsletter*, the Summer ANA Convention was held in Baltimore. There were a number of meetings I attended, and I joined the NBS and MCA because of the enthusiasm of the members and the areas of numismatics they cover. We had a C4 Membership Meeting on Saturday morning, which was well attended. We discussed a number of topics from publications, the C4N, the upcoming convention, C4 officer positions and general hobby events. I attended a number of educational events, and missed one important seminar. I was quite impressed with a 2½ hour presentation by Jim Jones about colonial numismatics. I had not met Jim before and had no clue what the talk would encompass. It was excellent! Jim covered a timeline of our colonial period, with a lot of historical information, showing images of many coins. Another impressive presentation was by Willard Mumford about the coinage of Maryland. Although not colonial-related *per se* was an excellent talk by C4 member Don Scarinci addressing the artistic qualities of medals. Although it is an area I don't plan to collect, it gave me a different perspective with which to view the coins and medals I do collect. I missed the daylong seminar on colonial numismatics presented by Erik Goldstein of Colonial Williamsburg, but heard only raves (I wish it had been video taped). I feel sorry for those who were unable to attend – but there's another opportunity for fun in a month – the C4 Convention!

As I'm writing, we're finalizing the speakers and schedule for the convention. We will again have our annual auction, cataloged by McCawley & Grellman. I constantly enjoy my complete run of C4 catalogs for the information and memories they contain. If you don't own a complete set, it would be worthwhile to try to assemble one. Buell Ish has exhibits lined up, Dennis Wierzba has the activity rooms and food arranged for us, everything is just falling into place, as it always does. I encourage any of you who have never attended a C4 Convention to give it a try. Whether you know anyone or not, you'll have a blast.

The C4 Auction is slightly different in format this year! Let me start by informing you that both Tom Rinaldo and John Kraljevich are involved as a team in the cataloging of this sale. There are about 650 lots!!! The auction is going to be divided into two parts – a floor bidding section composed of about 450 lots, and a mail bid section consisting of about 200 lots. The mail bid lots will be in the catalog and will be able to be viewed at the lot viewing table. "Mail bids" can also be submitted at the convention. This sounds like a good idea and we won't need to be bidding until 1:00

AM. The cataloging is being done as I write and should be in our hands in plenty of time to study. The lots consist of a wide variety of type coins – I just got off the phone with Bob Grellman and he assures me that there is something for EVERYONE. There will be an extensive offering of Voce Populi and an extraordinary offering of Massachusetts half cents. I was able to find out that the Mail Bid section will have many of the popular contemporary counterfeit half pence. Lot viewing is another reason to attend the convention.

This year, David Bowers will be our featured speaker. For those unaware, he has another book (what else is new?) ready for publishing by Whitman. David is the most prolific author in numismatics. BUT this one is completely dedicated to colonials! There should be more about that elsewhere in this issue. Dave is well versed in every area of numismatics, but it will become obvious to you that his heart is with the colonial series.

On January 12, 2007, I sent an email to several key people in the hobby as an initial step to get an historic marker placed in Boston at the site of the Boston Mint where Hull and Sanderson struck their Massachusetts silver coinage. I didn't know what was involved, if it would be possible, or what the costs would be. One of the three people the first email was sent to was John Adams. For those that have never met him, he's a well-respected numismatist, author and a prominent businessman in the Boston area. I thought he would know where to start and how to make it happen... I was right! John approached the Bostonian Society, showed them the worthiness of our cause and convinced them to place a marker at the location! Samantha Nelson of the Bostonian Society has been the contact person and is making it all happen. The Bostonian Society is responsible for the text on the marker and the costs involved for making and installing it. Samantha used information from Lou Jordan when preparing the text - it was Lou's book that disclosed the exact location of the mint. Our goal is to dedicate the marker on the Friday afternoon of the C4 Convention. A number of things need to fall in place for this to happen, but Samantha tells me that all is going according to plan. Elsewhere in this issue is the text that will be placed on the marker.

*THIS IS NOT A CONVENTION TO MISS!*

I visited the new ANS location at 75 Varick Street yesterday. It is beautiful! Work is still in progress to get it fully ready for the official opening in October but already it is clearly more easily navigable than the old location. The library looked to be in place, and I had an opportunity to talk to the new ANS Librarian for a few minutes. Her name is Elizabeth Hahn, and she has excellent credentials. Many of us knew and worked with Frank Campbell over the past 50 years, and we will miss him, but Elizabeth will fill those big shoes. I had the pleasure to enjoy Robert Hoge's company for lunch. The guy is like a walking encyclopedia, and is always fun to talk with. I look forward to making use of these facilities. At the official dedication of the new building, the New York Numismatic Club will be filling the cases with wonderful exhibits. More eye candy for me to enjoy! I should limit my message to two pages so I'll stop here.

Have Fun!

## **THE MEDALLIC LEGACY OF THE SECOND ANGLO-DUTCH WAR AND THE TREATY OF BRED A**

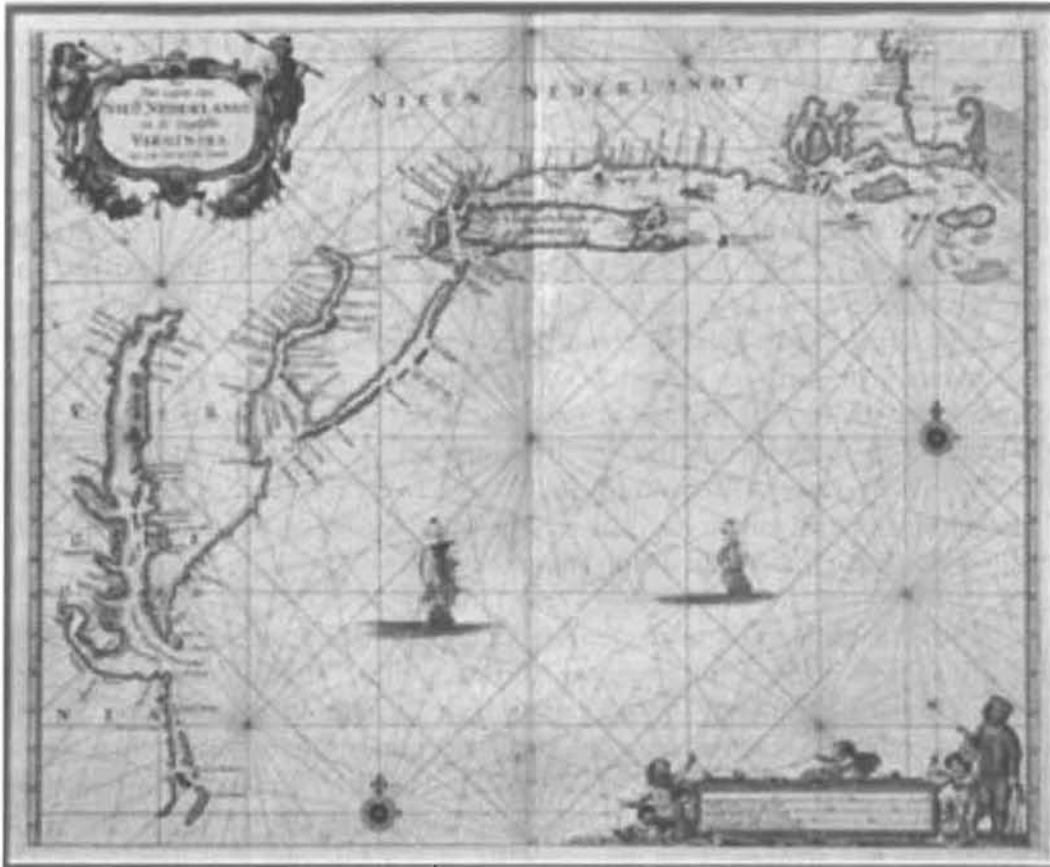
(Dave Menchell)

During the 16<sup>th</sup> and early 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, the Dutch were allied with the British in their 80-year struggle against Hapsburg domination. This changed by the close of the Thirty Years War in 1648. The victorious European powers sought to gain control of the colonial territories of the defeated Spanish and Portuguese, bringing the Dutch and British into direct competition. In addition, enterprising Dutch merchants, utilizing the largest mercantile fleet in Europe, had transformed the Netherlands into a major economic power. Although lacking in natural resources at home, they dominated the carriage trade, transporting raw materials between foreign ports in exchange for manufactured goods. They had established outposts in the East Indies, Africa, and the Western Hemisphere. This again brought them in direct conflict with other maritime powers at the time, in particular England, which had been displaced by the Dutch as the leading traders in the Iberian peninsula, the Baltic and, to an increasing degree, in the Americas. This led to four periods of naval warfare between the two powers: the First Anglo-Dutch War fought from 1652 to 1654, the second from 1664 to 1667, the third from 1672 to 1674, and the fourth from 1680 to 1684. By the close of the fourth war, the Dutch economy was in ruins, its fleet having been destroyed by the British, who had supplanted the Dutch to become the preeminent sea power.

From the standpoint of American Colonial history, these wars would most profoundly shift the balance of power in North America. It was the end of the second war that gave the British New Amsterdam (which became, of course, New York). The Third Anglo-Dutch War, which saw the Dutch temporarily recapturing New York, was also part of the Franco-Dutch War (1672-1674), waged by Louis XIV of France who sought control of the Spanish Netherlands. At stake were also valuable territories and trade routes in the Caribbean. As numismatists, it is significant that these wars and the subsequent peace treaties were commemorated by a number of medals struck by the participating powers. I will briefly present the history of these events and focus on the Second Anglo-Dutch War, the Treaty of Breda which brought the conflict to a close, and the medals produced to commemorate the peace.

The First Anglo-Dutch War was precipitated by Oliver Cromwell. French support for the English royalists had led the Commonwealth to issue letters of reprisal against French ships and against French goods in neutral ships. These letters carried the right to search neutral ships, which were mostly Dutch. The English Parliament passed the first of the Navigation Acts in October 1651. It ordered that only English ships and ships from the originating country could import goods to England. This measure was particularly aimed at hampering the shipping of the highly trade-dependent Dutch and often used as a pretext to simply take their ships. Agitation among the Dutch merchants was further increased by George Ayscue's capture in early 1652 of 27 Dutch ships trading with the royalist colony of Barbados in contravention of an embargo imposed by the Commonwealth. Cromwell also demanded tribute for herring caught within 30 miles of

England (a practice begun by the Stuarts) and required all ships in the Channel to salute English warships, further angering the Dutch. This led to a series of naval engagements, pitting the British fleet under the great Admiral Robert Blake, considered the Father of the British Navy, against the Dutch led by Admiral Maarten Tromp. While the conflicts of the First Anglo-Dutch War were confined to the waters of the English Channel and North Sea, the repercussions were felt in their colonies across the Atlantic.



Goos,Piete.

*Chart of New Netherland and the English Virginias from Cape Cod to  
Cape Canrick [i.e. Hatteras]. 1666*

Continued commercial competition between the English and Dutch in the East and West Indies and African slave trade led to renewed warfare ten years after the close of the First Anglo-Dutch War. In 1664, after the seizure of Dutch merchant vessels in Europe, Robert Holmes of the Royal Africa Company captured Dutch posts in the Cape Verde Islands and Guinea coast of West Africa. In March of the same year, King Charles granted his brother James, Duke of York, a patent for territories in North America, which included the Dutch colony of New Netherland. A British naval force under Richard Nicolls captured the colony by August, which was renamed New York in James' honor. Attempts by France to mediate a peace were unsuccessful. Subsequently, a Dutch fleet under Michiel De Ruyter was able to recapture most of their African possessions. However, during a failed attempt to capture Barbados, the fleet sustained damage that



prevented a planned attack on New York. In 1666, the French and Danish entered the war as allies against the English. In the West Indies, the French captured St. Christopher, Antigua, and Montserrat, in addition to the islands of St. Eustatius and Tobago, previously taken by the English from the Dutch. Most of the subsequent naval engagements occurred in European waters. The British fleet under Monck and Prince Rupert was defeated in the Four Days Battle or Battle of the Downs (June 1–4, 1666) by Michiel de Ruyter and Cornelis Tromp. The English, in turn, defeated the Dutch in August, destroying shipping along the Dutch coast. While peace negotiations had commenced in Breda the following year, two further actions occurred which would influence the eventual peace. Abraham Crijnsen, commanding a fleet sent by the province of Zeeland, captured the English colony of Surinam on the northeast coast of South America. The Dutch fleet, under de Ruyter, burned several British men-of-war in the Medway, a part of the Thames estuary, and captured the flagship Royal Charles. This, combined with the Great Fire of 1666 and outbreak of plague in London, compelled the English to seek peace with the Dutch.



*The Four Days Fight, 11–14 June 1666*  
*by Pieter Cornelisz van Soest, painted c. 1666.*

The Treaty of Breda between England and the United Netherlands, signed on July 25, 1667, had two important provisions affecting the colonies of the two parties in the Western Hemisphere. According to the third article, all captured colonies remained in



the possession of the Dutch and English. Under these provisions, the Dutch would retain Surinam, in addition to territories in Africa and Asia; the former Dutch colonies of New Netherland and Delaware would remain under British control. Under article nine, territories in Africa and America were open to free navigation and trade between the two parties. The Treaty negotiated between England and France had extensive provisions restoring the British portion of St. Christopher captured by the French (articles 7-9) as well as Antigua and Montserrat (article 12), with articles dealing with the return of slaves and repatriation of former British citizens (articles 13, 14). Articles 10 and 11 restored Acadia in North America to France; the British inhabitants were given one year to depart if they did not wish to live under French control. This transfer of territory would continue to be a source of conflict for the next century, since there was no consensus as to what comprised Acadia. All of Nova Scotia was ceded as delineated by King Charles. However, authorities in New England protested the settlement, stating that most of this territory was not included in the original land grants awarded under Cromwell.

Several medals were issued by the English and Dutch to commemorate the Treaty and short-lived peace. The British medals have a bust of the monarch, Charles II, on the obverse, with a depiction of Britannia reviewing the English Navy on the reverse. This depiction of Britannia is notable, being the first on a commemorative medal. While the date is not mentioned on the medal, the image and legend on the reverse refers to England's growth and success as a naval power. The edge inscription alludes to the peace treaty.

The Dutch produced a number of medals with a variety of motifs. Several have city views of Breda, others have allegories suggesting Dutch victories in the preceding war. One medal in particular, the MITIS ET FORTIS medal, with its image of Holland trampling Discord, was objected to by the British due to its inclusion of a ship on fire in the background. This was a reference to the burning of the British fleet by the Dutch in the Medway on June 13, 1667. The inclusion of this image referring to the embarrassing attack was felt to be inappropriate for a medal commemorating a peace accord between the two nations. The British filed a formal complaint with the Dutch and insisted on a formal apology. The Dutch complied, destroying the dies – but the sculptor, Christopher Adolfszoon, was rewarded for his efforts with payment of 1,000 ducats. This affront has been given as one of the factors leading to the declaration of war by the British in 1672.

Examples of the medals commemorating the Peace of Breda are shown below. Under each photograph appears the medal title, the issuing country, the die sinker, physical metrics, and identification numbers. These are followed by a description of the obverse, reverse, and edge (if the edge is lettered), as well as any pertinent notes.



English Peace Treaty Medal

England

J. Roettiers, Sc.

56 mm, Silver, copper

MI I, 535/186; MH 1919, 65; v. Loon II, 522

Obverse: Bust of King Charles II in a long wig, laureate and mantle (right). Legend: 'CAROLVS . SECVNDVS . DEI . GRATIA . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET . HIBER . REX.'

Reverse: Britannia with a spear in her right hand and her left resting on her shield, seated at the foot of a rock; a three-masted ship in foreground, others in distance, the sun shining above. Legend: 'FAVENTE DEO.' (God being propitious). Exergue: 'BRITANNIA.'

Inscription on edge: 'CAROLVS SECVNDVS PACIS ET IMPERII RESTITVTOR AVGVSTVS' (Charles II, august restorer of peace and of the Empire).

Note: The figure of Britannia here shown is a portrait of Mrs. Stuart, afterwards Duchess of Richmond.



Medal commemorating the Peace of Breda, 1667.

Netherlands

C. Adolfszoon, Sc.

71 mm, Silver

MI I, 528/176; MH 1921, 585; v. Loon II, 534

Obverse: Holland standing with sceptre and spear on prostrate Envy between a lamb and a lion, a ship on fire (left), another sailing (right). Legend: 'MITIS ET FORTIS' (Mild and firm). Exergue: 'PROCUL . HINC . MALA . BESTIA . REGNIS IUN 22 1667' (Far hence from these kingdoms, thou pernicious beast!).

Reverse: Peace standing with wreathed sword in right and cornucopia and caduceus in left hand; a hand holding a festoon and inscribed ribbon above her; ships in the background. Exergue: 'REDIIT . CONCORDIA . MATER . BREDAE JUL. 31 . Ao 1667'. On ribbon: 'IRATO BELLUM PLACATO NUMINE PAX EST' (War from an angry, peace from an appeased divinity).

Inscription on edge: 'NUMISMA . POSTERITATI . SACRUM . BELGA . BRITTANNOQUE . RECONCILIATIS . CUM . PRIVIL : ORDINUM : HOLLAND : ET . WESTF.'

Note: Medal dedicated to posterity. The Dutch and British reconciled. By permission of the States of Holland and West Friesland.)



Medal commemorating the Peace of Breda, 1667.  
Netherlands  
J. Lutma, Sc.  
70 mm, Silver  
MI I, 529/177

**Obverse:** A lion sporting amongst arms and cannon, a fleet in the distance. Below: 'LEO BATAVUS' (Dutch lion). Legend: 'SIC FINES NOSTROS LEGES TVTAMVR ET VNDAS' (Thus we defend our frontiers, our laws and our seas).

**Reverse:** Inscription, 'DEO . AVSPICE . ASSERTIS . NON . MINORE . ANIMO . QVAM . SVCESSV . AVITIS . PATRIAE . LEGIBVS . ADVERSVS . TRES . POTENTISIMOS . HISPANIARVM . REGES . COACTIS . DEINDE . SEMEL . ITERVMQ'; CONTRA . VICINOS . BRITANNOS . ARMA . SVMERE . BATAVIS . POST . PACEM . EGREGIA . VIRTVTE . BELLO . PARTAM . ATQVE . REDVCTA . GENERIS . HVMANI . COMMERCIA . CONSVLES . SENATVSQVE . AMSTELODAMENSIS . MONVMENTVM . HOC . CIC . IC . C . LXVII . F . C.'

**Note:** Relates how the Council of Amsterdam had this medal struck to commemorate the peace with Britain, great courage having been shown in this and the previous war with Spain.



Medal commemorating the Peace of Breda, 1667.

Netherlands

101 mm, Silver

MI I, 530/178

Obverse: Peace, holding olive branch, setting fire to arms.

Reverse: City view of Breda. Legend refers to peace treaty concluded on July 31, 1667, between the Dutch, English, Danes and French.





Medal commemorating the Peace of Breda and Alliance of England and Holland, 1667.  
Netherlands  
C. Adolfszoon, Sc.  
44 mm, Silver  
MI I, 534/184

Obverse: Starboard quarter view of an English and a Dutch ship sailing side by side before a favourable wind, a garland at each topmast head.

Reverse: Shields of Great Britain and Holland wreathed and festooned with a ribbon below. Inscription on ribbon: 'BRITAN(NO): BATAV(A): PAX' (Peace of Britain and Holland).

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## AN UNUSUAL COUNTERFEIT

(Marc Mayhugh)

Being a collector of counterstamped coins as well as counterfeit British halfpennies, every once in awhile I get a pleasant surprise by finding a counterfeit halfpenny with an interesting counterstamp. Double the pleasure, so to speak. In this case, the coin was a 1751, George II counterfeit halfpenny with what appears to be a lion counterstamp. On closer inspection the counterstamp could actually be a bulldog if one wanted to make that case. At any rate, I was very happy to acquire the piece. I was so engrossed in the counterstamp that I really didn't pay much attention to the host coin and put it away for quite some time. When I finally got the piece back out, I realized that perhaps the counterfeit was more interesting than the counterstamp. I vaguely recognized the host the second time around, but couldn't quite place it. The attribution was quickly found in Peck on the famous plate 50, where it is attributed as coin "W".



Figure 1. Peck Plate 50, Coin W – With an Interesting Countermark

## The “Hatfield Mint”

(Ray Williams)

The striking of 3 million New Jersey Coppers was authorized by the New Jersey State Legislature in “An Act for the Establishment of a Coinage of Copper in this State” on June 1, 1786. The key people involved with the minting of this coinage were three Englishmen: Walter Mould, Thomas Goadsby and Albion Cox. Their minting operation was set up in Rahway, NJ. For an unknown reason, these three coiners decided to part ways, and on November 22, 1786, the State amended the original act to allow Mould to coin one third of the coppers while Goadsby and Cox would coin the other two thirds.<sup>1</sup> Mould set up shop in Morristown while Goadsby and Cox continued at the mint in Rahway. These are the two legitimate minting locations for NJ Coppers – Rahway and Morristown.

Matthias Ogden was a Revolutionary War officer and owned a stagecoach line that ran mail between Philadelphia and New York City. He was responsible for getting the NJ Legislature to approve the Act for Coining Copper. He posted the 10,000 Pound bond necessary for the coinage to commence. He leased Daniel Marsh’s Mills in Rahway to use for the mint. Without saying any more, it’s obvious that Matthias Ogden was a key person in getting New Jersey coinage off the ground.<sup>2</sup>

Sylvester Crosby gives us a reference to a John Bailey who appeared before Jeremiah Wool, a New York City Alderman, and gave this sworn statement: “That since the 15<sup>th</sup> day of April, 1788, he hath not, either by himself or others, made or struck any coppers bearing the impression of those circulated by the state of NJ, commonly called Jersey Coppers: and that what he made so previous to the said fifteenth of April, was in conformity to, and by authority derived from an Act of the State of New Jersey, entitled, “An Act for the establishment of a Coinage of Copper in that State, passed June the first, 1786.”<sup>3</sup> By this sworn statement, it appears that Bailey did indeed strike New Jersey Coppers in NY and I assume he was subcontracted to do so by one of the official NJ mints, and operating legitimately as such. Now we have three mint locations – Rahway, Morristown and New York City.

Crosby also published a letter from W. C. Baker to Charles Bushnell, dated at Morristown on August 8, 1855. This letter accounts for only two mint houses in NJ, one being in Morristown and the other in Elizabethtown.<sup>4</sup> The Elizabethtown mint was in operation after the Rahway Mint closed its doors, and possibly into the 1790s, well after the states were to have ceased minting their own coinage. Matthias Ogden oversaw this operation, and after his death, his widow Hannah Ogden sold the screw press to the Philadelphia Mint for \$47.44 on June 3, 1794.<sup>5</sup> What is important to note here is that in 1855, the existence of the Rahway Mint was already forgotten to numismatics. We’ll get to that later... Now we have reference to four mint locations – Rahway, Morristown, NYC and Elizabethtown.

The last Crosby reference I’ll quote will again be a communication with Bushnell saying, “Mr. J. R. Halsted informed me some (20) years ago that an acquaintance of his

knew a Mr. Hatfield who claimed to have made dies and coined New Jersey Coppers, in a barn, (Mr. Halsted thought) below Elizabethtown, in striking which he was assisted by a negro.”<sup>6</sup> Who is this Hatfield and where was his mint?

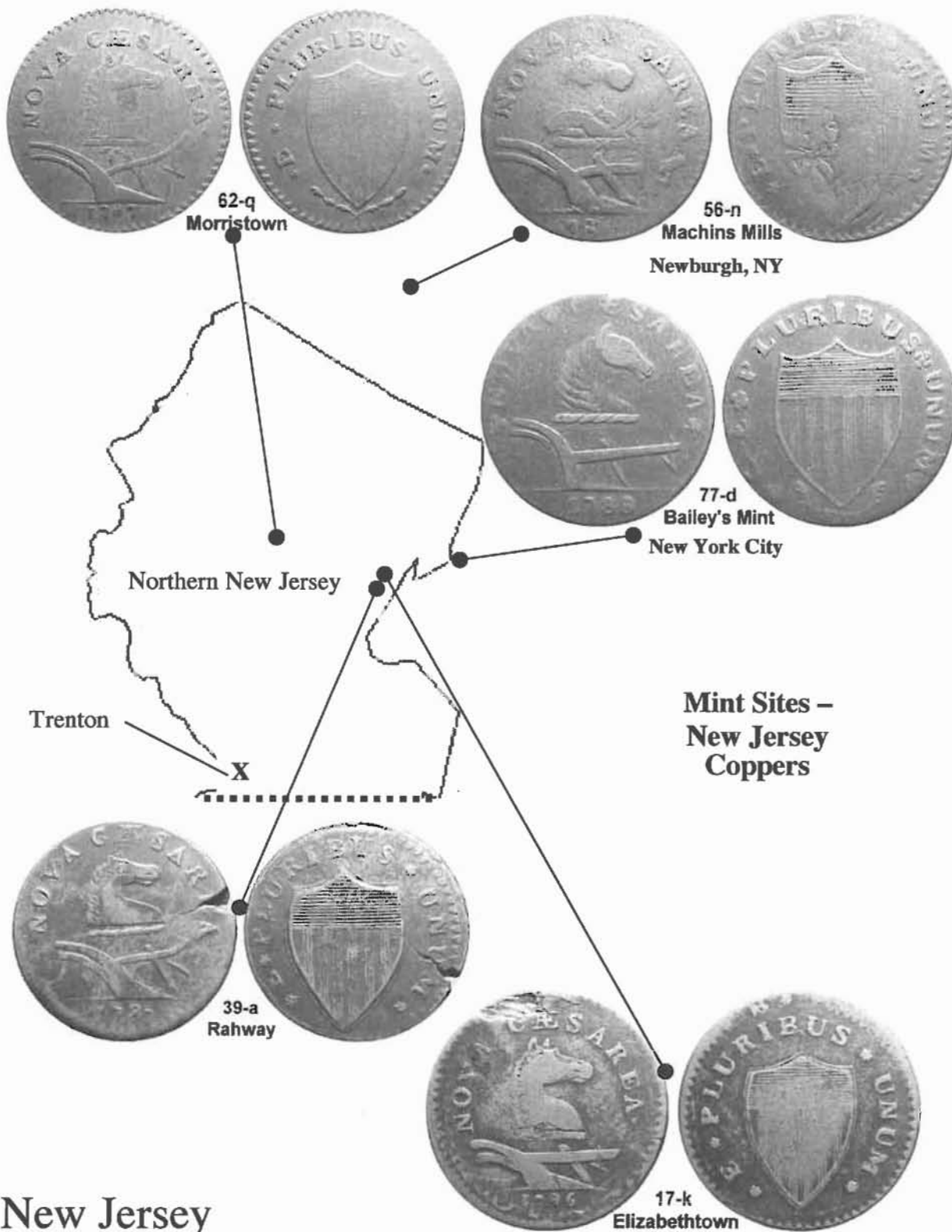
We now have four legitimate, or at least semi-legitimate, minting locations for NJ Coppers: Morristown, Rahway, NYC and Elizabethtown. Many modern students of this series suspect that there are more unofficial mint sites that struck contemporary counterfeits, such as the operation at Machin’s Mills in Newburgh, NY. But what about this Hatfield Mint? Walter Breen suspects that possibly the Serpent Head (Maris 54-k) NJ Copper variety was minted here.<sup>7</sup> Damon Douglas reports uncles and cousins of Matthias Ogden with the Hatfield name, one of whom could be the Hatfield referred to by Bushnell.<sup>8</sup>

I would like to make the suggestion that there may **not** have been a “Hatfield Mint”. The location in which Hatfield “made dies and coined New Jersey Coppers” was described as being “below Elizabethtown”, according to Halsted. The Rahway Mint is located below Elizabethtown. The Rahway Mint location was unknown to Bushnell and the hobby until Damon Douglas did the research and wrote his paper in the *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society*, July 1951.<sup>9</sup> Shortly after his research was published, a monument was erected at the Rahway site to mark where they thought the mint stood. I would like to suggest that the Rahway Mint was the actual location where Mr. Hatfield was working. It is physically located south of Elizabethtown, on modern day Route 35. As researched by Gary Trudgen, and published in CNL, there were two mills owned by Daniel Marsh in Rahway on Route 35 (known as Kings Highway in colonial times), with the mint located at one or the other or both mill sites.<sup>10</sup>

If I were Ogden and promoted and funded this business, I would feel much more comfortable having a trusted relative on the job, working and looking out for my interests. To conclude, I would like to pose the possibility that there might not have been a Hatfield Mint producing NJ Coppers, that the Hatfield referred to by Halsted could be a relation to Ogden and possibly been an employee of the Rahway Mint. I invite the thoughts of others...

#### ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> *The Early Coins of America*, Sylvester S. Crosby, published by the author, 1875, pages 279-281
- <sup>2</sup> *The Copper Coinage of the State of New Jersey*, Damon Douglas, Published by the American Numismatic Society, 2003, page 7
- <sup>3</sup> *The Early Coins of America*, Sylvester S. Crosby, published by the author, 1875, pages 282-283
- <sup>4</sup> *The Early Coins of America*, Sylvester S. Crosby, published by the author, 1875, page 282
- <sup>5</sup> *History of the First United States Mint*, Frank H Stewart, published by the author, 1924, page 175
- <sup>6</sup> *The Early Coins of America*, Sylvester S. Crosby, published by the author, 1875, page 282
- <sup>7</sup> *Walter Breen’s Complete Encyclopedia of US and Colonial Coins*, Walter Breen, Doubleday, 1988, page 79
- <sup>8</sup> *The Copper Coinage of the State of New Jersey*, Damon Douglas, Published by the American Numismatic Society, 2003, page 78
- <sup>9</sup> *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society*, July 1951, Vol. 69, No. 3, pages 223-230, “*The Original Mint of the New Jersey Coppers*” by Damon Douglas
- <sup>10</sup> *The Colonial Newsletter*, February, 1992, Vol. 32, No. 1, Pages 1281-1283, “*Which Mill was the Actual Location of the Rahway Mint?*” by Gary Trudgen.



## New Jersey Mints



## A COUNTERFEIT 1762 HALFPENNY

(Marc Mayhugh)

Searching through the Old Bailey court records online can be a productive and enjoyable experience for the counterfeit halfpenny enthusiast. Most of the court records regarding counterfeiting are of a general sort, and while providing good information on the “Mom and Pop” coining operations of the day, as well as the describing the methods used for coining, they seldom shed light specifically on the halfpennies we collect today. For example, a description of a die flaw reveals little about which particular flaw, or which particular coin this flaw relates to, as there are hundreds of die flaws in the halfpenny series. Likewise, a reference to a 1775 dated halfpenny also sheds little information, as there are hundreds of different 1775 dated halfpence. Occasionally, however, there are cases where very rare dates and specific flaws are mentioned, such as those of the 1748 halfpennies bought to light in Bob Bowser’s recent paper.<sup>1</sup> Another instance where this may hold true is the case of John and Mary Striblehill and Mary Haynes and their 1762 halfpenny, cited in the records as such:<sup>2</sup>

#353 JOHN STRIBBLEHILL, PRUDENCE STRIBBLEHILL and MARY HAYNES, were indicted for that they, on the 16<sup>th</sup> of April (1796), a piece of false and counterfeit copper money to the likeness of a good halfpenny, did coin and counterfeit.

Second count. For coining another piece of counterfeit false money, to the likeness of a good farthing.

In this instance, the group was actually caught in the process of coining their counterfeit halfpennies and farthings, this being ascertained by the oil running down the worm of the press. The equipment involved in this family operation is astonishing and was found in a home with three separate cellars. One of the officers, Thomas Lawrence, had this to say, “and in that third cellar there was a fly, a stamping press, and every other implement for coining.” In the back garret he found, “a great quantity of copper, these blanks (producing them in court), close to a rounding machine, and these farthings blackened for circulation.” Lawrence also found a “heavey (sic) iron screw of some press” in Striblehill’s coat, and noted that his hands were “very dirty and greasy.” This is a theme that runs through the counterfeiting trials of “Old Bailey,” that is, that being filthy, with greasy hands and clothes, was an important factor in determining one’s guilt. Another officer notes that the garret contained a cutting press fixed, some farthing and halfpence blanks, some cecil (metal left over from the cutting of planchets), some brimstone, two rouncing sacks, some sawdust, and bell metal and liquid mixed with the brimstone to make the coins black. Over five dies were found with one officer proclaiming, after finding a farthing and a halfpenny die “it is a Britannia, each is Britannia.” This must have been a confirmation they were British halfpence and not Irish “harp” pieces.

The most interesting testimony, however, was that of John Armstrong who also described the cellar and the press, and said he took a halfpenny from the dies. He made the statement “the halfpence bare the date 1762, I believe the dies correspond.” What an incredible statement to make! Were the forgers really using such a nonsensical date in 1796? 1762 is a date that referenced neither King George II nor King George III. George II had died in 1760, and George the III’s reign did not produce British Britannia halfpennies until 1770. Irish halfpennies were made under both the Georges and dated 1760 (technically the George I piece was struck under the rule of George III during 1766 and 1769). If the counterfeiters were using a nonsensical date as some sort of evasion tactic to avoid counterfeiting laws, nothing was mentioned of it in the court trial.

The date of 1762 on a counterfeit halfpenny is extremely rare. I know of a 1761 dated British counterfeit halfpenny, yet have never seen one dated 1762, and believe that any that exist stand a good chance of coming from the Stubblehill family mint. Having misplaced a box containing my CD references I was forced to resort to hardcopies to find an example of a counterfeit copper dated 1762. There were none in the recent Minot auction, nor the Ringo I sale; however, I believe not one, but two examples exist in the Anton-Kesse reference.<sup>3</sup> The authors have labeled these examples as being dated 7762 but I believe this is incorrect. The stem on the first digit may be a little long but I feel it was intended as a 1 rather than a 7, making the date 1762. Most people, I feel, would make the same assumption. The Anton-Kesse reference numbers are #60 and #77. The authors have stated that these are made from handcut dies and are absolutely of American origin; they are, indeed, fairly crude. It is my opinion, however, that they much more likely were made in London, England, on Aldersgate street, in the home of John and Prudence Stribblehill.

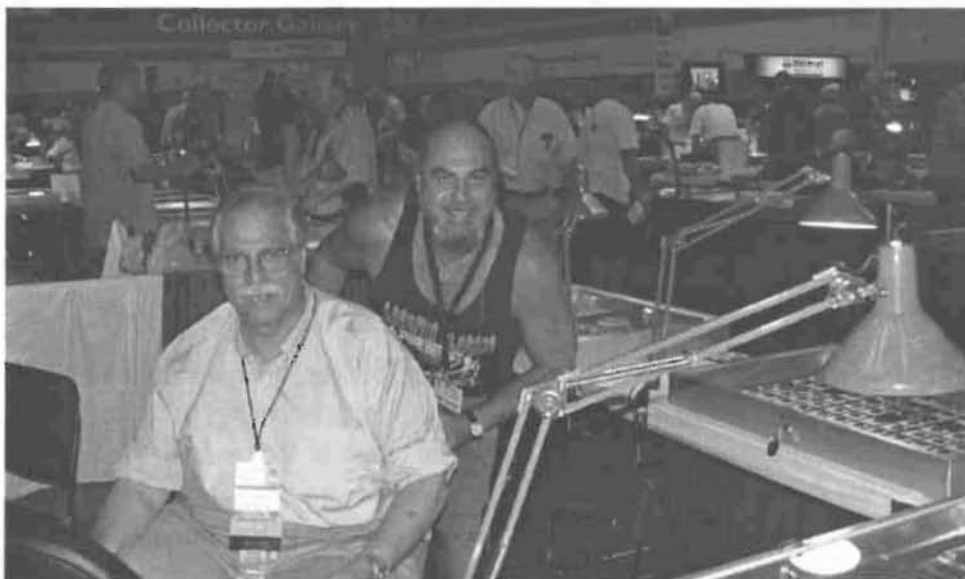
Of course much of this is speculation. The officer, Armstrong, could have gotten the date wrong, and he never proclaimed the halfpenny as being a Britannia, as did the other officer. Still, most of the evidence has to be taken at face value. He had proclaimed in public that the date was 1762, and the other coins were being produced with Britannia reverses, making it logical to assume that this coin was also a Britannia. I’m sure there are other examples of 1762 dated halfpennys out there, perhaps even farthings, and I would be interested in hearing about them.

As for the coining gang, John Stribblehill was found guilty, fined 20 pounds and sentenced to a year in Newgate prison. Mary Haynes was also sentenced to a year at Newgate. Inexplicably, Prudence Stribblehill was found not guilty, although she was apprehended with the servant Mary Haynes – both attired in filthy dresses indicating they were recently involved in the coining process. Some small children raised a hue and cry when the officers first arrived and perhaps Prudence was spared prison time to attend the children.

## ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> Bowser, Robert L. Colonial Newsletter, Vo. 47, Number 3, December 2007.
- <sup>2</sup> The Proceedings of Old Bailey. Reference T19760511-37.
- <sup>3</sup> Anton, William & Bruce P. Kesse. *The Forgotten Coins of the North America Colonies*, 1990.

## Tony and Clem at the ANA Convention



**\*\* THE CONTEMPORARY COUNTERFEIT CORNER \*\***

**AN INTRODUCTION\***

(John Louis)

Interest in counterfeit halfpennies and farthings of the colonial period continues to rise at a slow but steady pace. Collectors and researchers alike are scrambling to obtain rare varieties and unknown specimens before their full potential is realized by the general coin-collecting public.

Researchers are grouping these coins into individual families, which exhibit die-sharing, stylistic similarities, and/or exactly matched dates and letter punches. They are attempting to assemble sets of pristine specimens for photographic plates as more and more new varieties are being discovered and added to this ever expanding forum. There are well over 40 known families to date, and work continues on at least a dozen more.

Collectors are patiently waiting for these plates as they obtain better examples of known specimens from previously published efforts. There are already major collections in existence ranging from simple hoards to specialized groups of British and Irish halfpence, farthings, error coins, mules, and those exhibiting extremely crude workmanship. Some advanced collectors can show progressive die-states of the same coin – similar to the horned bust variety in the Connecticut series.

Colonial coin dealers are trying to fill want lists and speculators are looking for undervalued pieces as prices move upwards everywhere from local coin clubs to national auction houses and ebay. Many common examples that sold for \$10-50 only a few short years ago are now selling for \$65-100. The better varieties that could be easily obtained for around \$100 dollars are now costing \$300-500. The super rarities with only 1 or 2 known specimens sell for thousands of dollars, as seen from the recent estate sale of the late Mike Ringo. For example, at that sale, the famous *Banana Nose* counterfeit halfpenny hammered at \$16,000.00.

Because of the growing interest in this series, several C4 members have endeavored to create a "Counterfeit Corner" in your quarterly newsletter to bring you news and updates and photographic plates of these fascinating coins. If you have something to share, please contact the editor to have your interests appear in this forum. To initiate this effort the following page provides a plate for the "SlopeHead" family.

Thank you!

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\*Editor's note: Having created this specialty column in response to member requests, we will (hopefully) be presenting at least one article on contemporary colonial counterfeit coins in each future *Newsletter*. There is tremendous interest in this segment of the hobby, and I encourage you to submit articles.

# SlopeHead - Family of Counterfeit Halfpence

(original plate - January 11, 2007, 4th revision - June 16, 2008)



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## NEW MACHIN'S MILL DISCOVERY

(George Seifrit)

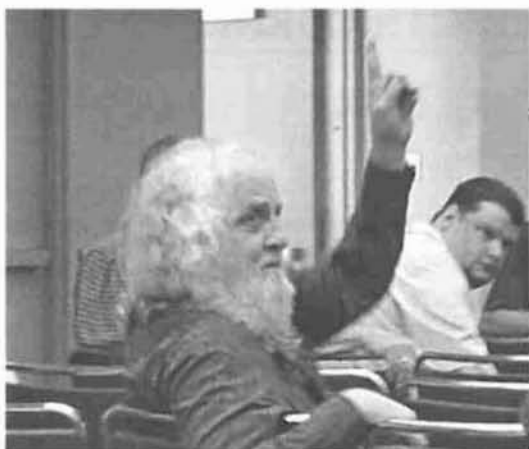
A previously unknown variety of a 1778 Machin's Mill copper surfaced at the most recent ANA Convention in Baltimore. Confirmed by several experts as a new variety, this example pairs a known obverse die (die 13) with an unknown reverse die (which will be designated "78C"). The coin grades at least G/VG, and exhibits a strong date.



## ANA CONVENTION COVERAGE

C4 member Kathy Lawrence took many photos of the C4 meeting held at the Baltimore ANA Convention. They are attached.





\*\*\*THE FRENCH-AMERICAN CORNER\*\*\*

## WHAT HAVE WE HERE

(Greg Ingram)

An interesting French sous marque came my way several years ago. It was of exceptional condition -- dated 1738, it was produced by the Strasbourg mint. Interestingly, I noticed that in the date, the "8" appeared to be struck over a "7". I knew that these pieces were approved for striking and usage by the Edict of October 1, 1738 so I purchased this oddity and put it away.

Just recently through my numismatic connections I became aware of C4, and the book by Robert A. Vlack called *An Illustrated Catalogue of the French Billon Coinage in the Americas*. At last, a fabulous book on the subject! Any collector of French Colonial coinage should have this in their library in my opinion.

Robert Vlack makes mention that it was common practice, due to the cost of producing dies, to re-use dies from previous years by striking over the date with new digits. He also mentioned that the silver content of the earlier billon issues in this series tended to be good, with such content compromised in later years by all but the Paris mint.

All this information is consistent with this piece with the exception that there shouldn't be a 1737 Sous Marque undertype for any 1738 sous marque!!

I read that after the Paris Mint, the Strasbourg mint was the most prolific in striking coinage for this series. Is it possible they wanted to get a head start and produced dies in 1737? Is it possible that the passage of the edict was expected in 1737 but that it did not get official approval until October 1738? I'm sure government moved as slowly back then as it does today. My research has turned up nothing to suggest the Edict to produce the sous marque was contemplated by the French government sooner than 1738!

The earliest possible date that one might anticipate a replacement coin is August 1 1738 when an Edict by the United Provinces of the Netherlands reduced the value of their billon sous by one half. Did the Strasbourg mint put 2 and 2 together and see the possible replacement of the 30 deniers with the sous marques coming? Still, this is a full seven months into the year 1738. They must have known back in 1737 that something was coming up? This might be an interesting point to for future researchers to investigate.

Lets get to images of the piece in question. Figure 1 provides an image of this piece. Note the quality and grade. Also note that the final "8" demonstrates an oddity!

For a closer look at the date, see Figure 2a. There appears to be the top part of a "7" clearly evident in the upper inner circle of the "8" that extends to the right of the "8". Now look at Figure 2b and try to find the trace of the lower part of the "7". Clearly the down-stroke of the "7" can be seen in the lower inner circle part of the "8". Now in your

mind transpose the first “7” over the second “7” under the “8”. Do you see the dark halo of the lower part of the “7”? This does look like an” 8 over 7”!!

Now I'll turn this over to researchers in the field of sous marques to figure out!

For those interested in contacting me I can be reached at [ingramgs@shaw.ca](mailto:ingramgs@shaw.ca). I can send super large images of this piece for further study.



Figure 1. 1738/7-BB Sous Marque

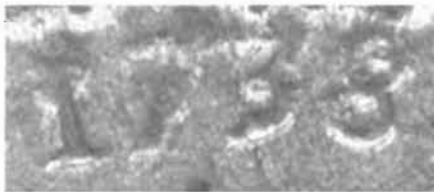


Figure 2a

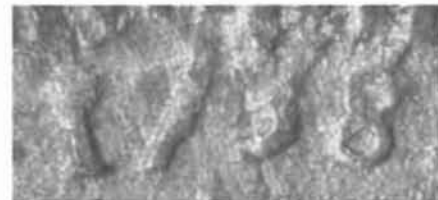


Figure 2b

Figure 2. Close-ups of the Date



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Eric M. Hildebrant.** Thanks to all the C4 members who read our article (“Cut and Clipped Bits of Massachusetts Silver,” by Clem Schettino, Eric Hildebrant, and Geoff Stevens). As my writing style can be very dense and tangential, I particularly thank Louis Jordan for his comments and clarifications on the main theme of the article. His suggestions for future work are right on the mark to test the “cut down to Spanish system weight” hypothesis. I meant to emphasize the 18<sup>th</sup> century timing for this, and I’m glad Louis put a date timeline to the theory, and elaborated on the details.

Thanks too, to Joseph Lasser for his thoughts on this matter. He has emphasized the importance of the fineness of the coin: "Because precious metal content was what mattered to tradesmen, merchants and banks..."

The weight of a coin was easy enough to obtain, as any banker or merchant could certainly afford to obtain a sensitive and accurate scale. He certainly could not afford to be systematically defrauded with under-weight coins!

The guarantee of metallic purity is embodied as the design and markings stamped into the planchet. I mentioned this in passing in our referenced article: “The political nature of the coin is also there to certify the purity of the metallic content.” By “political nature” I meant the issuing authority (monarch, governor, congress, court, etc.) that by stamping its unique design into a planchet, certifies that this piece of metal is, indeed, proper fineness and (at least initially) proper weight. This is the defining trait of a coin as opposed to an ingot.

So when people weighted coins, they also tacitly accepted the genuineness of the precious metal's fineness, as defined by the design stamped into the planchet (with the occasional exceptions pointed out by Joseph, such as Brazilian gold coins).

The Feversham story was produced by Geoff Stevens; however, I'd like to respond concerning the number of Massachusetts silver pieces in the accumulation. The figure of 92 pieces was correct at one time and reference to this can be found on page 88 in Dr. Mossman's *Money of the Colonies and Confederation* published in 1992. Salvage operations continued sporadically beyond this date and for a reference to the updated total of 201 Massachusetts silvers recovered, please see the article published in the Fall 2001 *C4 Newsletter* by Robert Martin and Angel Pietri.

In summary, I appreciate the comments and help with this subject, and Joe can rest assured that I'll never (knowingly) use the improper spelling "reale" again!



**Charles B. Wallace.** I so enjoyed the Spring 2008 article in the *C4 Newsletter* on the “Clipped and Cut Bits of Massachusetts Silver” that I was inspired to write up the following experience.

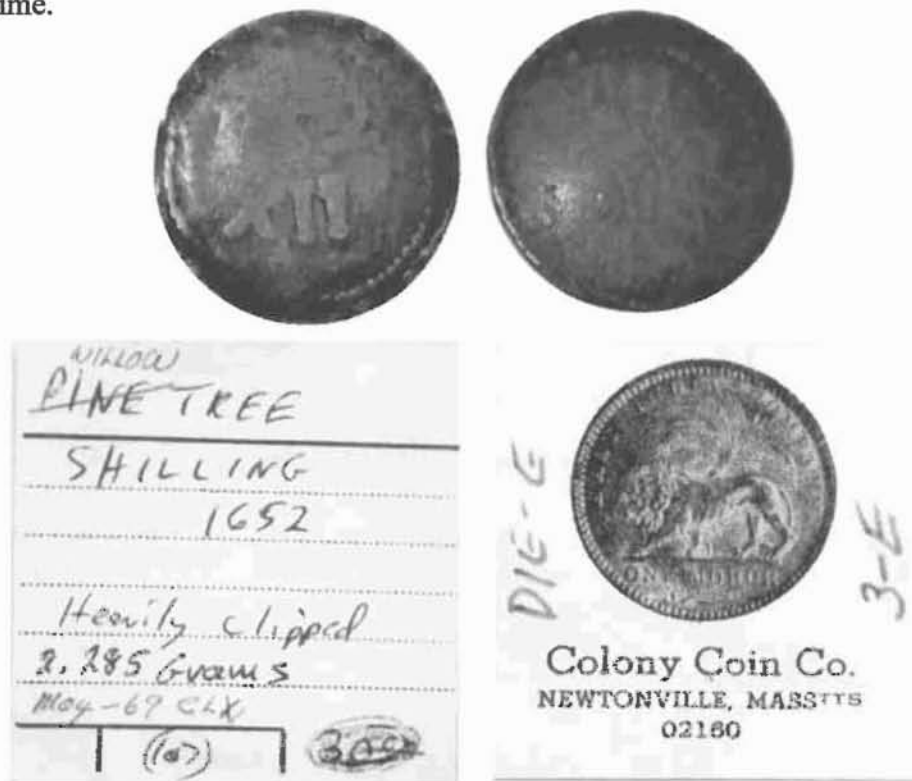
In 1968, Joe Powers, a dealer, offered me a "Pine Tree" shilling. It had been clipped to the size of a sixpence: the outside legends were almost completely gone with only the bottom of a few letters showing. The date read 15 2 along with the denomination XII. He sold it to me for \$15 and I was sure I could show a profit on it.

We put the shilling into Colony Coin Company stock where I was a partner and it was offered for \$30 retail. I showed it to a number of collectors, including Richard Picker, as well as many other dealers. No one felt it was worth the \$25 I would have been happy to take for it. My partners got tired of looking at it and in 1969 I added it to my own personal collection for the original cost of \$15.

Sometime after that, I acquired a set of the Noe monographs on the early Massachusetts silver and to my delight, I discovered that I actually had a heavily clipped "Willow Tree" shilling. It's weight now is 2.285 grams and the variety is Noe 3-E.

This has been a favorite piece in my Colonial coin collection. My interest dropped off a bit in the 1980s and 1990s and I did very little with my collection during that time. The rarity of this piece and the unusual way I acquired it revived my enthusiasm for early American coins and the stories and history that goes with them.

I will be at the C4 convention in November and would be happy to show the coin at this time.



Charles B. Wallace's Willow Tree Shilling – With Original Identification Card



**Marc Mayhugh.** I thoroughly enjoyed the article on cut-down Massachusetts silver in the Spring 2008 issue of the *C4 Newsletter*. Clem, Geoff and Eric did a great job! The photography was excellent as well, and deserves kudos. Personally, I only own one piece of Massachusetts silver, a cut down Noe 1 pine tree shilling, which weighs 42.4 grains. I am attaching a photo for anyone who may be interested.

As to the circulation of these pieces, the *Massachusetts Spy*, on December 24, 1789, had this to say: "Owing to the great number of counterfeit, and mutilated Newengland (sic) shillings and sixpences, they are now put out of circulation, as a currency: as are also English and French shillings and sixpences, unless the impressions on them are fair and good."

From this short news item, it would appear that in the year the Constitution was adopted, the old New England coinage had passed out of favor.



Marc's Cut-Down Noe-1 Pine Tree Shilling

## A NOTABLE NEW JERSEY COPPER

(Ray Williams)

Discovering that Mike Ringo had an interest in Frisbees brought to mind one of the NJ Coppers in my collection. Pictured below is a Maris 62-q. It is a product of the Morristown, NJ mint and was struck by Walter Mould. This particular coin shows clearly Walter Mould's initials "WM" covered by the sprigs under the horse head.



There are a couple unusual characteristics about this coin. The most obvious is that it is double struck. In general, the Morristown Mint did a good job of quality control. Actually, I believe it was Walter Mould who coined the phrase, "Quality is Job #1," not Ford Motors! It is very unusual to see a Morristown-issued coin that exhibits an error in striking! Most unusual about this coin is its diameter – 33.2 mm!!! To my knowledge, this is the largest diameter NJ copper anyone has seen. You could almost play a game of Frisbee with it!

I have given some thought to its large diameter and the possible reasons for it, all resulting in no conclusions. There are two different planchet sizes encountered when studying NJ coppers struck at legitimate mints – *large* and *small* planchet. The Morristown Mint was responsible for the large planchet series, except for a short striking of coins on planchets taken from the Rahway Mint. That's another story... But why does this very large 62-q exist? I thought maybe the process of double striking might have increased its diameter. Experience has shown that most double struck coins did not increase in diameter significantly. If double striking were responsible for the diameter, I would think that the coin would be more oval than round, and the double struck section would be thinner than the remaining section that wasn't double struck. This is not the case. Maybe the planchet was so large that the worker at the press decided to fill the maximum amount of the planchets by striking it twice?

Well, thanks to a friend in Georgia who was willing to part with it, the coin has a good home in Trenton, NJ, where it will be appreciated and visited often, and NOT used as a Frisbee!

## C4 Offers Important Colonial Books

For more information on the following three books, published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4), as well as joining the club, visit the C4 website at [www.colonialcoins.org](http://www.colonialcoins.org). These books may be ordered directly from: Charles Davis, Numismatic Literature, P.O. Box 547, Wenham, MA 01984; Tel: 978-468-2933; email: [numislit@aol.com](mailto:numislit@aol.com).



**“John Hull, The Mint, and The Economics of Massachusetts Coinage”  
(Lou Jordan)**

The second book published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4) is still available for purchase, *John Hull, The Mint and The Economics of Massachusetts Coinage* by numismatic scholar Louis Jordon. This comprehensive book was released in 2002, the 350<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the Massachusetts mint.

The book began with a request to write a chronology of the Massachusetts Mint for *The Colonial Newsletter*, Jordan writes. He started with Sylvester Crosby's long chapter on Massachusetts silver in *The Early Coins of America* but soon found many other references not in Crosby as well as other primary source material. One of the most revealing, Jordan writes, were the account books of John Hull which yielded very interesting information.

This book is a study of the mint at Massachusetts Bay and the economic factors that impacted it. In it, Jordan updates the documentation in Crosby by including the major edited sources and selected secondary research from the past 125 years. He has also put into historical context the economics and politics of the seventeenth century Massachusetts Bay Colony.

This book is the reference standard on Massachusetts Silver Coinage and will continue to be for years to come. The hardcover book with dust jacket has over 300 pages of information, illustrations, charts and photos. Contact Ray Williams, [REDACTED]



**"The Hibernia Coinage of William Wood (1722-1724)  
(Syd Martin)**

Wood's Hibernia coppers, those half-pence and farthings made under British Royal patent for use in Ireland during the 1722-24 period, created an immediate controversy pitting the British government against the Irish Patriots. Economics, self-governance, merchantilism, colonial exploitation – all became issues reaching far beyond coinage. King George I, Isaac Newton, Jonathan Swift, Archbishop King, Robert Walpole, the King's mistress – all became central figures in a drama central to the times.



In addition to exploring the historical backdrop for the issuance of these coins, the author has addressed how they were made and where they were produced. Particular attention is paid to the fabrication of the dies used to strike the coins as well as the preparation of the planchets on which they were struck. He has identified a total of 57 different farthing varieties and 228 different halfpence varieties, and prepared descriptions and pictures of each, often in multiple die states. Aggregate production quantities are estimated and rarities deduced for each variety. Their relationship to the American Colonies is explored, as well as their claim to being within the corpus of American Colonial Coins. This book promises to be a seminal work for the understanding and study of Wood's Hibernia coins.



“An Illustrated Catalogue of the French Billon Coinage in the Americas”  
(Robert Vlack)

The third monograph published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4) is *An Illustrated Catalogue of the French Billon Coinage in the Americas* by the noted numismatist Robert A. Vlack. This is the first comprehensive guide to the billon coinages that circulated in the French colonies of the Americas, which included Canada, Louisiana and the French West Indies. An 18-page introduction discusses the history of the coins and includes a rarity listing of the various counterstamped billon coins authorized for use in Canada during the seventeenth century. This is followed by an extensive and well-illustrated catalogue of the coins (pp. 20-157) reflecting more than 30 years of research by Vlack on this topic. The catalog proceeds from the *Mosquetaires* of 30 and 15 *deniers* to the billon *Sous Marqués* and Half-*Sous Marqués* and then to contemporary counterfeits. It next includes a full listing of billon coinage and counterstamped billon coins of the French West Indies, as well as a discussion of the coins known as “black doggs.”

In the catalogue every denomination is divided into sections, one section for each of the various French mints producing that denomination; some denominations were issued from as many as 30 different mints! Each mint section contains an explanation of all the mintmasters and engravers associated with that mint during the years of issue. The specific coins from the mint are then cataloged by year with annotations on mintage, rarity and variants. There are numerous illustrations with enlarged details of overdates and errors that are especially useful to the user in identification. This is the first time such information has been made available in English.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS



### DAVE BOWERS TO SPEAK AT C4 CONVENTION



Dave Bowers seals a deal with Ray Williams, C4 President, to speak at our next C4 Convention.

Dave Bowers has accepted an invitation to speak at the 2008 C4 Convention. He will speak at the Educational Forum on the topic "Collecting Colonial Coins in the 1950s." A pre-eminent numismatist and author with a career spanning nearly six decades, he is exceptionally well qualified to discuss this formative period of colonial collecting – the personalities, sales, challenges and opportunities. Plan on attending this talk, which is sure to be a unique experience.



### A BRITISH-AMERICAN TOKEN CONGRESS

There will be a three-day get together of token enthusiasts from around the globe on 14-16 May 2009 in Seattle, Washington. Although the British token congress has been in place in the UK for 25 years, this will be the first one held in the USA.

Anyone who collects any sort of British or American token will be not only welcome, but also we think they will glad to have come. Beginning the afternoon of May 14<sup>th</sup>, and concluding at 1pm on May 16<sup>th</sup>, it includes food, fun, talks, a closed bourse, and the invaluable experience of meeting fellow collectors.

The Keynote speaker for the event will be Dr. Richard Doty, curator of the National Money Museum, Smithsonian Institute, Washington DC. Collectors and dealers, researchers and major collectors, along with just folks who are interested make this an event to remember.

Sponsors:     (1)     The Pacific Northwest Numismatic Association  
                  (2)     The Conder Token Collector's Club.

Commercial Sponsor: Dix Noonan & Webb, London Auctioneers.

The event will be limited to the first 100 people who apply. Cost for the event is \$395, and includes all meals. The hotel room is separate. At present, the event is about half sold out, so if interested please call soon.

For further information, contact

Bill McKivor, the event organizer, at [copperman@thecoppercorner.com](mailto:copperman@thecoppercorner.com) or [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED], Scott Loos, the Treasurer, at [scottloos@msn.com](mailto:scottloos@msn.com), or  
Peter Preston-Morley (in the UK) at [ppm@dnw.co.uk](mailto:ppm@dnw.co.uk)



### DAVE MENCHELL RECEIVES AWARD



C4 member David Menchell was recently presented a plaque from the Flushing Coin Club of Forest Hills, NY. Quoting from the plaque: "Thank you David for enriching the club with your knowledge, enthusiasm, and expertise." Dave has been a frequent exhibitor at the annual C4 convention, and has



supported C4 in many tangible ways, including making hand-crafted furniture that is auctioned off at the C4 Convention Auction with proceeds donated to the Club. Numismatic News (5 August 2008) provided a photo of Dave receiving this award along with additional information and testimonials. Congratulations, Dave!



## *NEW DUES INFORMATION.....*

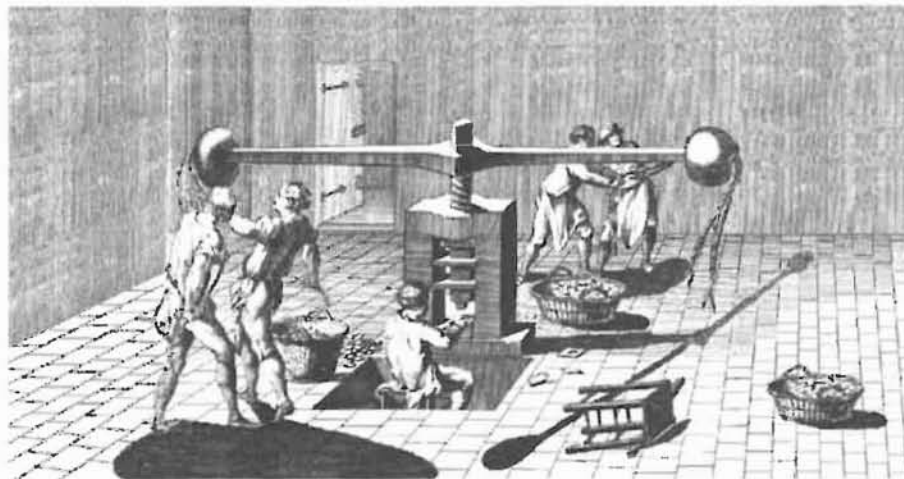
**C4 dues have increased to \$25 per year!**

**We have suspended accepting Life Membership Applications while the C4 Board seeks advice with respect to restructuring the costs vs. expenses.**



# THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER

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DR. THOMAS HALL,  
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Connecticut Bought, Sold and Exchanged. Correspondence solicited with responsible parties.

For Connecticut Enthusiasts, Dr. Hall's advertisement. (Thanks to Randy Clark)

## C4 CONVENTION SCHEDULE (13-16 NOVEMBER 2008)

Thursday	4:30pm 8:30pm	to 8:30pm to ----	Dealer Set-up on Bourse Floor C4 Reception -- Carver Salon III (C4 and EAC Members)
Friday	8:00am 10:00am 11:00am  7:00pm	to 7:00pm to 7:00pm to 5:00pm  	Bourse opens to Dealers Bourse opens to Public C4 Auction Lot Viewing (C4 and EAC Members) Bourse Closed
Friday Evening	Educational Forum (Carver Salon III) -- C4 and EAC Members		
	5:30pm	to 7:00pm	Education
	7:00pm	to 7:30pm	Refreshments
	7:30pm	to 11:00pm	Education Forum
Saturday	7:00am 8:30am  8:00am 10:00am 10:00am  6:15pm 6:30pm	to ---- to ----  to 7:00pm to 7:00pm to 5:30pm  to 6:30pm to ----	C4 Board Breakfast Meeting C4 Annual Membership Business Meeting City Room Bourse opens to Dealers Bourse open to Public C4 Auction Lot Viewing (C4 and EAC Members) Refreshments (City Room) Cr Auction -- M&G Auctions Called by Dan Friedus
Sunday	8:00am 10:00am 10:00am	to 7:00pm to 7:00pm	Bourse open to Dealers Bourse open to the Public Auction Lot Pick-up Commences.

**IMPORTANT:** At the Annual C4 Membership Business Meeting, the question of modifying our By-Laws will be addressed. A copy of the proposed, revised By-Laws was included with the last *C4 Newsletter* (Vol. 16, #2), along with a request for any comments from members. Several pertinent comments were received. Purely editorial issues (e.g., punctuation, spelling, grammar) will be corrected. It was pointed out that there was an inconsistency in the terms “Board of Directors” and “Trustees” – this, too, will be corrected. Perhaps the most pertinent item was the issue of whether the club should have *Provisional Members* (Sections 3.1 and 3.2) or not, given that any member can be suspended or expelled should the situation warrant. Other comments include:

**In Article II, delete the word "and" after the last semicolon, and insert before the final period "; and other related matters" as that gives C4 more flexibility. If there is a purpose provision in the Articles of Incorporation, we do not need to repeat it in the bylaws. In Section 3.4 we are not going to pro rate dues for those who join latter in the year, are we going to mail all issues of that year's newsletter? There seems to be some ambiguity as to whether the Immediate Past President has a vote, this should be made explicit one way or the other. Section 6.4 provides for the members eligible to vote for board members, but it is not clear who is eligible to vote on other matters, that should be made explicit.**





This is the text that the Bostonian Society will be using on the marker dedicating the site of the Boston Mint:

## The Hull Mint

Near this site stood the first mint in the British colonies of North America. Prior to 1652, the Massachusetts financial system was based on bartering and foreign coinage. The scarcity of coin currency was a problem for the growth of the New England economy. On May 27, 1652, the Massachusetts General Court appointed John Hull, a local silversmith, to be Boston's mint master without notifying or seeking permission from the British government. The Hull Mint produced several denominations of silver coinage, including the famous silver pine tree shilling, for over 30 years until the political and economic situation made operating the mint no longer practical.

The dedication for the marker is planned for Friday afternoon of our C4 Convention weekend. The precise time and location will be placed on the C4 website, announced on the electronic chat groups and posted at the convention. Being the first mint location in British North America, the dedication is important to all of us interested in colonial history and coins.



Charlie Rohrer, our C4 Treasurer, sent out a note showing the geographical dispersion of our members. All might be interested:

AL - 2	IN - 2	NE - 1	TN - 2
AR - 1	KS - 2	NH - 5	TX - 13
AZ - 2	LA - 1	NJ - 33	VA - 14
CA - 24	MA - 38	NM - 1	VT - 2
CO - 8	MD - 7	NV - 1	WA - 11
CT - 16	ME - 4	NY - 29	WI - 5
DC - 1	MI - 5	OH - 12	WV - 2
FL - 10	MN - 4	OK - 1	
GA - 3	MO - 6	OR - 3	
HI - 1	MS - 1	PA - 18	Canada ~ 9
IA - 1	MT - 1	RI - 2	Great Britain - 1
IL - 15	NC - 9	SC - 3	Ireland - 1

## COLONIAL HAPPENING AT THE C4 CONVENTION

At the C4 meeting held during the Summer ANA in Baltimore, Eric Hildebrant brought up the topic for another Colonial Happening at this year's Annual Convention. Last year, members were asked to bring clipped and cut Massachusetts silver coinage for study. The project was well received and many coins were brought to be weighed and photographed. The resulting data was studied and an article was written and published in the C4 Newsletter.

For the Colonial Happening this year, members are asked to bring any Vermont Copper Landscape and Baby Head coppers in their collections for study. These include the Ryder varieties 1 thru 8 for the Landscapes and Ryder 9 for the Baby Head. Members are also asked to bring examples of Rosa Americana coinage – info produced will be used to assist in determining relative rarities among the various Rosa varieties.

We can see a lot by viewing a coin, but there's much more to be seen when you have large numbers to make comparisons and study the metrics. Whether your coin is the finest known, in the condition census, or a dog ugly coin that was buried in the ground, please bring it with you. The exact time of the study has not been placed in the schedule, but it looks like it will be Saturday afternoon again. Don't let your coins be left out of the survey.



## C4 LIBRARY NEWS

(Leo Shane)

I have begun to catalog the books we received from EAC when the bulk of their library was sent to the ANA. These books are listed below along with other donated items. We thank EAC for allowing us to add these books to our library.

**Thank You** to all for your donations to the C4 Library. Your contributions are appreciated by all C4 members. Below are new items donated to the club since the last *C4 Newsletter*. They are now available for loan by all C4 members. A complete list of library holdings and instructions on how to borrow them is available at the C4 website [www.colonialcoins.org](http://www.colonialcoins.org).

### Books, Manuscripts & Auction Catalogs:

DVD, *John Adams – HBO Mini Series*, 7 Chapters on 3 DVDs (approx 7.5 hours), Based on a story by David McCullough. Donated By Ray Williams.

Jones, Jim, *18<sup>th</sup> Century American Colonial Numismatics: Historical Context and Collecting Opportunities*, Copy of slides from J. Jones presentation at ANA, August 2008, Baltimore, MD (14 slides) Donated by Jim Jones.

Stacks, *The Minot Collection and Other Important Properties*, 21-22 May 2008, New York, NY. Donated by Stacks.

Buttrey, Theodore V., *Coinage of the Americas*, American Numismatic Society, New York, NY, 1973. Donated by EAC.

Carothers, Neil, *Fractional Money – A History of Small Coins and Fractional Paper Currency of the United States*, 1988 reprint by Bowers and Merena Galleries of the original work published by John Wiley & Sons, New York, NY, 1930. Donated by EAC.

Noe, Sidney P., *The Silver Coinage of Massachusetts*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1973. Donated by EAC.

Scott, Kenneth, *Counterfeiting in Colonial America*, Oxford University Press, New York, NY, 1957. Donated by EAC.

Betts, Wyllys C., *American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals*, Benchmark Publishing, Glendale, NY, 1970. Donated by EAC.

American Numismatic Society, *Money of Pre-Federal America*, The American Numismatic Society, New York, NY, 1992. (COAC #7, 5/4/1991) Donated by EAC.

American Numismatic Society, *America's Copper Coinage 1783-1857*, The American Numismatic Society, New York, NY, 1985. (COAC 30 Nov-2 Dec 1984) Donated by EAC.

Attinelli, Emmanuel J., *A Bibliography of American Numismatic Auction Catalogues 1828-1875*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1976. (Hardbound Copy) Donated by EAC.

Vlack, Robert A., *An Illustrated Catalogue of the French Billon Coinage in the Americas*, C4 Publications, 2004. Donated by EAC.

Kessler, Alan, *The Fugio Coppers – A Simple Method for Identifying Die Varieties With Rarity Listing And Price Guide*, Colony Coin Co., Newtonville, MA, 1976. Donated by EAC.

Ryder, Hillyer, *Copper Coins of Massachusetts*, The American Numismatic Society, New York, NY, 1920. (1981 Durst reprint) Donated by EAC.

Durst, Sanford J., *Comprehensive Guide to American Colonial Coinage*, Sanford J. Durst, New York, NY, 1976. Donated by EAC.

Anton, William T. & Bruce Kesse, *The Forgotten Coins of the North American Colonies*, Krause Publications, Iola, WI, 1992. Donated by EAC.

*Suggestions for additions to the library are always appreciated. Please consider donating books, auction catalogs, etc. to the library. Remember, those who are learning about colonials now are those who will be buying your coins later. Thank You, my e-mail is Leo\_J\_Shane@hotmail.com or write to me at [REDACTED]*

## CLASSIFIED ADS

Ads for this newsletter can be purchased as follows:

	1 issue	2 issues	3 issues	4 issues	Copy Size
1 page	\$100	\$150	\$200	\$250	6" x 9"
1/2 page	\$60	\$90	\$120	\$150	6" x 4.5"

Covers cost somewhat more (please inquire). If you want to include a photo with your ad there will be an additional \$10 charge. A black and white photo will be needed, but the size can be adjusted. Please send check with your ad. We accept camera-ready copy or any Microsoft Word compatible computer file.

All members also have the right to include a free classified ad in the newsletter of up to 10 lines of text.

**NOTICE:** The Colonial Coin Collectors Club does not review the ads provided for accuracy, nor does it assess any items offered for sale relative to authenticity, correct descriptions, or the like. C4 is not to be considered a party to any transactions occurring between members based on such ads, and will in no way be responsible to either the buyer or seller.



## David F. Fanning Numismatic Literature

Our latest Fixed Price List of numismatic literature can be downloaded in PDF form from our Web site at:

[www.fanningbooks.com](http://www.fanningbooks.com)

The list includes many items of interest to collectors of colonials and other early American coins. A new list, featuring many rare and out-of-print titles, will be available in February.

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Thanks to an ANS grant I am working on a study of circulating coins and currencies of the French and Indian Wars period (1689-1763). I would be very grateful for information on any American and Canadian metal detector finds dating to this period as well as any coins in collections that have find provenances attached to them. Contact: Oliver D. Hoover, [REDACTED]

Email: [oliver.hoover@sympatico.ca](mailto:oliver.hoover@sympatico.ca)







## David F. Fanning Numismatic Literature

We are conducting our first mail-bid auction, which will close on **October 28**. The sale includes a wide variety of material on ancient, medieval, foreign and U.S. numismatics, and features a number of rare and important works. Selected highlights of interest to collectors of early American material include:

- A plated copy of the Malcolm N. Jackson sale (US Coin Co., 1913)
- Elder's 1908 Gschwend sale with plates
- Chapman catalogues featuring colonials (Bushnell, Jackman, Parsons)
- Runs of Lyman Low and U.S. Coin Company sales
- Plated 19th-century auction catalogues (Frothingham, Clay, Burton, Twining, etc.)
- The rare 1886 Maris sale with photographic plates
- Winslow Howard's heavily annotated copy of the 1855 Kline sale
- A large paper copy of Hickcox on the paper money of New York
- Copy number 1 of Hough on Washingtonia, published by Woodward
- An original Crosby in a Nova Constellatio binding
- A fine leather-bound set of Loubat
- The first few volumes of the *C4 Newsletter*
- The 1799 petition of John Vaughan against the U.S. Mint
- A 1771 Rhode Island Almanack with numismatic content
- The first five volumes of the *TAMS Journal*
- Both of Bushnell's early works on tokens

In addition, Lot 1 will feature the *Journal of the Senate*, First Session, Second Congress (1791-92), featuring the complete text of "An Act Establishing a Mint, and Regulating the Coins of the United States," with the discussion leading up to its passage and other historical context: the foundation of U.S. coinage.

A printed catalogue will be issued and copies will be sent to established customers and to those requesting a copy. **C4 members are encouraged to request a free copy.** Select consignments are being accepted for future mail-bid sales or fixed price catalogues.

For more information, please contact David Fanning at <dfanning@columbus.rr.com> or see the company's Web site at

**www.fanningbooks.com**

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November 9 - 12, 2006  
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\* Official Convention Auctioneer \*  
Baltimore Coin & Currency Conv.  
Consignment deadline: Closed

May 23 - 26, 2007  
Anaheim, California

\* Official Convention Auctioneer \*  
Consignment deadline: April 13, 2007

February 8 - 10, 2007  
Beverly Hills, California  
Rarities Sale

Consignment deadline: Dec. 27, 2006

June 2007  
Memphis Currency  
Memphis, Tennessee

March 21 - 24, 2007  
Baltimore, Maryland

\* Official Convention Auctioneer \*  
Baltimore Coin & Currency Conv.  
Consignment deadline: Feb. 9, 2007

June 27 - 30, 2007  
Baltimore, Maryland  
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